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App. F. IX-4

Previous References

1930-1 (Jan)

File No. 58-30

Serial Nos. 1-3

Later References

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Serial Nos. Three

Part B for November 1933

SUBJECT.

Note on Organisation of Silk Industry in ~~Japan~~ Japan" prepared by Mr K Ramachandra Rao, Assistant Superintendent Sericulture.

W.A.R. 23/5/34

Serial No.

Letter no D4-2131-27 dated 10th Nov. 1933 from the Dir. I.T. forwarding for information copy of letter from the Superintendent of Ser. furnishing his remarks on Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad's note on organisation of silk industry in Japan".

Subd for personal, with regard Action is being taken by the Dept. on all important subjects referred to in Mr. Shamsuddin Ahmad's note.

KG. 23.11.33.

Dev Sec'y)
Fin. Member.

23/11/33

24.11.33

25/11

see - I should like to have a printed copy for my Members & his note by

27/11/33

27.11.33

27/11

25 NOV. 1933
4067

I think copy of the Report may be taken for submission to Member -
KG. 29.4.33

PA to Hon'ble Member

29.4.33

29/4

NOTE—Contn. Sheet.

WD 0434—GPB—15,000—12-10-33

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In reply please refer to
No. D4-2131/27-28
Encl.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore,...9th November....193 3

FROM

A. V. RAMANATHAN, Esq., B.A.,
~~N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,~~
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

Subject - Note on "Organisation of Silk Industry in Japan" prepared by Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of - Sericulture.

With reference to G. O. No. D. 8756/Seri. 58-30-2 dated the 7th March 1931 directing that necessary action should be - taken on the important points in the above notes etc., I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government, a copy of the letter dated the 6th/7th June 1933 received from the Superintendent of Sericulture. He has explained the action that is being taken on each of the points. A copy of the note - prepared by the Superintendent of Sericulture on the same subject in the year 1931 is also enclosed. It is seen from these that regular action is being taken by the Department on all important subjects.

In respect of the Model Rearing Houses, I have instructed the Superintendent of Sericulture to provide two such houses for rearers, one near Chennapatna and the other near Kunigal. As - separately reported to Government, I was in correspondence with Messrs. David Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mills, Bombay, and am - now in correspondence with Choi Silk Mills, Bombay to have silk waste spun in large quantities. I have also called for quotations for the smallest economic unit of Silk Waste Spinning - plant that could be worked on a commercial scale. I shall -

submit a separate report to Government on the subject after ascertaining details.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Director.

USC)3

3

9th November

D4-3131\27-28

S. Abdul Majid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

Subject - Note on "Organisation of Silk Industry in Japan" prepared by Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of Sericulture.

With reference to G. O. No. D. 8756\Seri. 28-30-2 dated the 7th March 1931 directing that necessary action should be taken on the important points in the above noted etc., I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government, a copy of the letter dated the 5th\7th June 1933 received from the Superintendent of Sericulture. He has explained the action that is being taken on each of the points. A copy of the note prepared by the Superintendent of Sericulture on the same subject in the year 1931 is also enclosed. It is seen from these that regular action is being taken by the Department on all important subjects.

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DEPARTMENT OF SERICULTURE
MYSORE STATE.

MR. H. S. GOVINDA RAO, B.A.,
Tel. Address: "SERI"

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE
EXHIBITION BUILDINGS,

Mysore, 6th June *1933.*

FROM

H. S. GOVINDA RAO, ESQ., B.A.,
Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore.
MYSORE.

To

A.V. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.,
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore.

SUBJECT AND REFERENCE—

SIR,

With reference to your No. D4-2131/27-28 dated 11th May 1933, asking for further information on some points contained in the note submitted by me with my No. 7405 of 15-6-1931, I have the honour to state as follows:-

1. STARTING OF FILATURES. - No filatures have been started. The Domestic Basin installations in the rearing centres have not been working due to the trade depression and competition of foreign silks. It is expected that filatures and domestic basins will be installed in the rearing centres if protection is granted for the silk industry.

2. A LAW IN MYSORE TO PENALISE THE USE OF UNEXAMINED SEED.- A translation of the relevant law in Japan is available. It is rather bulky and typed copies will be submitted as soon as they are ready.

3. The Co-operative Society organised by the Mysore Silk Association has not yet started work as it has not been able to collect share amounts due to the severe depression in the silk industry. The Society is expected to start work as soon as conditions improve. In the meanwhile the Association has been arranging to send a deputation to silk centres in India to popularise Mysore Silk and to create a demand.

It is desirable to encourage the formation and working of Co-Operative Filatures in Mysore on the lines obtaining in Japan. It is difficult to induce girls of the rearers families to take to silk reeling in Co-operative Filatures as reeling is not done by high caste people. Steps will be taken to induce rearers in villages where domestic basins are working to get their cocoons reeled in the domestic basins as soon as trade conditions improve. Propaganda work will be done in this direction.

4. COCOON DRYING AND CONDITIONING. - The estimate obtained from Messrs. Orr and Emm, Bangalore and the Chamarajendra Technical Institute for cocoons driers had been submitted. The estimate of Messrs. Orr and Emm was found very high. The Chamarajendra Technical Institute has not been able to undertake the work as per estimate given. The Director has ordered that estimates should be furnished by the Central Industrial Work Shop. The plans and drawings have been sent to the Central Industrial Work Shop and a draftsman from the Central Industrial Work S

h/

had also made further drawings of the drier in the Filature. The Superintendent, Central Industrial Work Shop may kindly be requested to send the estimates early.

5. MEASURES NEEDED FOR REPLACING CUTTING PLANTING METHOD NOW IN VOGUE. - Seedlings for about half an acre have been supplied to a sericulturist in Kyalanoor from Kolar Farm.

Seedlings have been raised in all the gardens attached to Government Farms and are being planted in separate plots to study their growth, quality of leaves, etc. along with the plants raised from cuttings. These plots are being shown to the sericulturists also, so as to convince them of the advantages of planting seedlings. Seedlings on a large scale are not being issued as yet to the sericulturists as the supply of seedlings now is limited. It would not be possible to supply all the seedlings required by sericulturists from Government Farms only. If more funds are available for experimental work, seedlings on a large scale will be raised in Government Farms to be supplied to a few sericulturists. The sericulturists have first to be convinced about the advantages of seedling plantations by seeing the gardens in Government Farms. When a demand is created for seedlings, it would be necessary to have licensed nursery men to raise and supply seedlings to the sericulturists with the assistance of Government. It would take about two years more before a demand for seedlings is created on a large scale as a result of the demonstration plots in the Government Gardens. Suitable proposals re facilities to be given to nursery men will be submitted after the sericulturists are convinced of the advantages of seedling plantations. In the meanwhile, every effort will be made to supply seedlings on a small scale to sericulturists who wish to plant these, from the Government Gardens as seedlings are being raised now in all the Farms.

6. A separate note will be submitted early regarding the results of the manurial experiments undertaken in the mulberry gardens attached to Government Farms.

7. It has not been possible to try rotational methods of cultivation in the Government Gardens as the land available is limited and as breeding and experimental work would suffer if plots are left fallow for a long time. When plants in any plot became old, the whole area is dug up, old plants removed, green manure plants are raised and ploughed in and fresh cuttings are being planted. The sericulturists are also in the habit of uprooting mulberry when the plants become old, allow the land to lie fallow for a few months and then replant with mulberry. Owing to the depression these three years many people uprooted old mulberry gardens, raised other crops for five years and are replanting the same land with mulberry.

8. HYBRIDISATION OF MULBERRY. - This is very difficult work. The several varieties of mulberry have first to be isolated and planted in separate plots to prevent cross fertilisation and then only the work can be taken up. The varieties available in the Mysore Farm are being planted in separate plots to facilitate the work. In the meanwhile the work of improving the local mulberry by grafting with Japanese and Chinese varieties has been taken up on a small scale and the results are very satisfactory. The grafted varieties have been planted in separate plots and rearing experiments are being conducted. It is too early yet to note the results as a number of rearing experiments have to be conducted.

9. SPECIAL TYPE OF REARING ROOMS. - Plans and estimates are

submitted

submitted herewith.

It is necessary that one such rearing room should be got constructed at Channapatna, Mugur, Sidlaghatta and -- Kunigal so that the sericulturists may see the buildings. These buildings would be useful to conduct rearings in the above named Farms.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

Superintendent.

TR.

POINTS IN MR. K. SHAMSUDDIN KHAN'S REPORT, WITH THE REMARKS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE IN MYSORE, THEREON.

P O I N T S.	REMARKS OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SERICULTURE.
1. Filature on Factory basis have largely replaced old home-reeling establishments.	It is very necessary to start filatures in rearing centres. The Sericultural Department has kept this in view all along and has been inducing private people to undertake the work. Two private gentlemen - one of them a silk merchant of Bangalore - were very anxious to start a Filature on up-to-date lines and their application for a hire purchase loan has been recommended to Government. Mysore Domestic Basin installations are being installed by private people in silk-worm rearing centres. The present depression in silk industry has been discouraging private people from installing domestic basins. Every attempt will be made to induce private people to start up-to-date filatures and domestic basins in rearing centres.
Filatures are installed not for commercial purposes. A large amount is spent on inspection stations which exist previously for inspection of seed and control of diseases. Filatures in Japan carry on tests of cocoons and issue certificates.	This remark applies to filatures attached to Government Sericultural Experimental Stations only and does not apply to private filatures. The private filatures in Japan are entirely run on commercial lines. Some of the filatures attached to Imperial Sericultural Experimental Stations, District Experimental Stations and Sericultural Colleges etc. conduct tests of cocoons and issue

issue certificates so that the sellers and buyers of cocoons may have some independent party's opinion to enable the price of cocoons being fixed.

The Government Filature at Mysore has been testing the raw silk produced in private domestic basin installations and has been issuing certificates. Steps have been taken to organise a cocoon market at Channapatna, with a view to organise the sale and purchase o f cocoons. After gaining experience in working the market at Channapatna cocoon markets will be established in other rearing centres also. A separate report will be submitted regarding the facilities that may be afforded by Government for starting and running the cocoon market at Channapatna.

2. The Sericultural Law of Japan requires that all silk worm eggs to be reared should be microscopically examined and certified to be disease-free. Introduction of a similar Law in Mysore is very necessary. But the use of unexamined seed in Mysore can be penalised as soon as there are a number of private grainages which can meet the demand for disease-free layings of all the sericulturists in the State. About 5 crores of disease-free layings are required annually by the sericulturists in the State at present. If Government Farms have to supply all these layings, the expenditure would be enormous.

enormous. The direct supply of disease free eggs from Government Farms to rearers of worms for reeling cocoons will have to be stopped. Government Farms supplying eggs either to rearers of seed cocoons or to private grainages only. Private grainages have to be developed and encouraged to supply disease-free layings to producers of reeling cocoons. It is possible for each aided grainage to supply about 2 lakhs of disease-free layings annually and as such, at least 250 private grainages will have to be started before the law can be enforced all over the State.

The Sericultural Department in Mysore has been working with the aim of inducing all sericulturists in the State to use either disease-free layings only or to use seed cocoons produced from examined seed. The Departmental grainages have been supplying disease-free seed to raiyats both in seed areas and in other areas. Seed Campaign work is being developed in reputed seed areas so that as large a number of seed rearers as possible can be brought under the influence of the Department as this would increase the production of seed cocoons from examined seed for the use of such of the sericulturists who cannot get disease-free layings. With a view to encourage good seed cocoon producers in seed areas, it has been proposed to introduce

introduce a system of paying bonuses to good seed cocoon producers in seed areas.

In addition to the above, the Department has been inducing private people to start aided grainages. The aided Grainages and Sericultural Co-operative Societies have also been supplying a large quantity of disease-free layings to sericulturists.

As noted above, a good deal of preliminary work has already been done in Mysore to enable a law being introduced in Mysore prohibiting the use of unexamined seed.

But, due to the insufficiency of agency to supply all the seed required by sericulturists in Mysore, it is too early yet to introduce the law all over the State.

A law similar to the one in Japan with suitable modifications may be introduced into Mysore as early as possible, but it should be made applicable in notified areas only and not all over the sericultural parts in the State immediately. To start with the seed areas in Kunigal, Magadi, Gubbi, Tumkur, and Closepet Taluks may be notified areas so that seed cocoons from examined seed only are made available to rearers. The use of seed cocoons even from examined seed is

not

not safe and the use of disease- free layings has to be insisted upon all over the State. But, as it would take a few years before sufficient number of aided grainages are started to meet the demand from all sericulturists, it is necessary to make a beginning in seed areas so that the law may be gradually enforced.

3. The Sericultural Inspection Station enforces all Sericultural Lwas, especially those relating to pebrine and fly diseases, and advised sericulturists in matters relating to sericulture, collects statistics, supervises, encourages and forms sericultural guilds of all denominations.

The staff working in the Sericultural Department in Mysore have been attending to the several items of work mentioned. Unfortunately, as the staff available for the work is limited, it has not been possible to reach all the sericultural parts in the State. A good deal of attention is being paid to intensive propaganda work in selected and restricted areas as per annually settled programmes with a view to make use of the small staff available in the best manner possible.

4. Japan has got the guild system in all branches of all industries. The filature guild- described in pp 30-31 of the report is an important guild.

The Mysore Silk Association has taken steps to organise a co-operative society at Bangalore to bring together all the domestic basin owners in the State.

5. With a view to improving trade in conditioned cocoons, Government have been encouraging cocoon drying guilds.

A simple and cheap cocoon drier has been tried at Mysore. Its work has been found satisfactory. It is proposed to have a large number of these driers manufactured and supplied to Sericultural Co-operative Societies

to induce the societies to sell conditioned cocoons. The domestic basin owners also will be induced to instal the driers.

The sale of conditioned cocoons is absolutely a new practice in Mysore and both the sellers and the buyers have to be gradually induced to take to this system. When the advantages of this system are understood by the people, it would be possible to induce either a joint stock concern or a Sericultural Co-operative Society being found for this work only in large silk-worm rearing centres.

6. The work of the Sericultural Association in Japan consists of Researches into Sericulture, spreading sales of Japan Silk, co-operation with other bodies, honouring of benefactors of Sericulture, etc.

A copy of the report of Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan has been sent to the Mysore Silk Association with a request to take all possible action on the lines of the Associations in Japan. The Association cannot possibly carry on researches in sericulture as it has no agency for this work. It can only carry on investigations.

7. In warm regions, it is advantageous to have "Bush" Cultivation; trees are prone to pests; tree leaves are superior in quality. The tope system of Mysore has a great economic and climatic advantage.

Seedlings from mulberry seeds are being raised in all the Central Farms in the State so that trees may be raised from these. The present system of propagating mulberry from cuttings can only be replaced when a large number of private people start nurseries for supply of seedlings. "Cutting planting" will be gradually repalced by "Seedling planting

planting" in Government Gardens. Private people will also be supplied with seedlings from Government Farms. Private people will be induced to raise nurseries for seedlings. Separate proposals will be submitted re' 'Tope System' in Mysore.

8. It is necessary to see that too many crops are not harvested as that affects the vitality of the plant and is also false economy. In Mysore, it is necessary at least in irrigated lands, to standardise the number of crops to be harvested. Actual experiments have to be conducted before definite scheme could be given.

In cold country like Japan, it is possible to take only two crops from Mulberry gardens as there would be no vegetative growth due to cold from November to beginning of April every year. The shoots are put forth from April to end of September and the leaves on the stems drop off in November, the stems being bare till the beginning of April next year. In a warm region like Mysore, the shoots are put forth throughout the year. Even if a crop of leaves is not used for rearing and left on the stems themselves the leaves do not drop off during winter and have to be removed by engaging labour to allow fresh shoots to come out for next rearing. It may not be possible to restrict the number of crops harvested in Mysore. There is no doubt that the vitality of the plants will be affecte by too many harvests. But it is quite possible to keep up the soil fertility and the vitality of the plant to a great extent by systematic manuring. Experiments have been undertaken re' the best manure to be applied, the most suitable times of manuring, etc.

in

in the Government Garden at Mysore, and the results of the experiments will be utilised in guiding the raiyats.

Rational method of cultivation in mulberry areas is recommended for upkeep of soil fertility and to prevent deterioration of mulberry plants.

Will be tried in Govt. Gardens.

Hybridization work in respect of mulberry is recommended as being absolutely necessary. It is stated that more land would be necessary for this work in our gardens.

Will be undertaken in the gardens at Mysore and Channapatna as early as possible.

In summer season seed pent is put up on either side of the rearing room to keep the temperature cool. This type of rooms can with advantage be built here.

These pents are being put up in rearing rooms in Government Farms. Steps have been taken to get plans and estimates prepared for cheap and hygienic rearing rooms for the use of raiyats. Rearers will be induced to construct such rearing rooms, and sericultural loans would be granted to such people.

Bidadi rearers are in the habit of confining chawki to brass plates and cover it air tight. This method may be modified into the more scientific one as in Japan.

This practice is being gradually given up by the rearers. Most of the seed rearers who have been under the influence of the Sericultural Department have given up this practise.

The use of nets for cleaning and transfer of worms may be adopted in Mysore with advantage. Manufacture of nets can be started in the house of sericulturists as

The raiyats are being gradually induced to use rice husk while cleaning. The use of nets also will be demonstrated and encouraged. The round trays used for rearing worms

in

as a subsidiary occupation.

in Mysore are unsuitable for using nets. Only square or oblong trays are used by Japanese rearers now though they were using round trays only before.

Our sericulturists also will be educated. The use of square trays and nets will be demonstrated in Govt. Farms.

In connection with the rearing of worms it would be necessary in all Government Farms to minimise the size of trays and rear worms cellularly to improve the quality of rearing. This would in the beginning increase costs of mulberry leaves but it would be of great advantage in the end.

In all Government Farms where pure race layings have to be reared for selection and reproduction, only small trays are used for rearing the progeny of each couple separately from hatching to the end.

This method is too costly to be adopted by raiyats.

It is not prudent to purchase leaves and rear excepting in the case of seed cocoon rearers.

Generally sericulturists use the leaves from their own gardens and purchase leaves in case of shortage. A rearer cannot make much money if he depends upon purchased leaves only from beginning to end.

Of late, the tendency is to have ferro-concrete buildings with amonia plants. This is the best type as temperature can be regulated. Such a cold storage would be absolutely essential here.

Experiments in cold storage are being conducted by the Sericultural Department in Mysore. Recently refrigerators have been installed at Mysore, Channapatna, and Kolar. After conducting necessary experiments, it would be necessary to have a big cold storage plants for use in the Department.

The erection of a silk waste spinning factory in Mysore deserves some consideration.

This is very desirable. Estimates have been obtained from Japan for a small silk waste spinning plant. The cost of the machinery alone would be

Rupees seven lakhs. We are corresponding with the Japanese firm in Oskaka with the object of getting quotations for a smaller plant which could be worked commercially. Private capitalists in Mysore are being induced to start a factory with Government help for this purpose, if possible.

The future of silk industry lies in improving quality and cheapening costs and giving satisfaction to customers. Every attempt is being made in this direction.

Superintendent of Sericulture..

12/6/53

mrv.

Telegraphic Address.—"INDUSCOM."

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

In reply please refer to
No. D4-2131/27-28
Encl. one.

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR,

Dated, Bangalore, 9th Febry. *193* 4

FROM A. V. RAMANATHAN, Esq., B.A.,
~~N. RAMA RAO, Esq., B.A., B.L.,~~
Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore,
Bangalore, (India.)

To

S. Abdul Wajid, Esq., B.A.,
Secretary to the Government of Mysore,
Development Department, Bangalore.

SIR,

Subject - "Note on Organisation of Silk Industry in Japan" prepared by Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan, Assistant Superintendent of - Sericulture - Action on certain important points

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Seri. 58-30-3.

In continuation of my letter of even No. dated the 9th/10th Novr. 1933 re: the action that is being taken on the above subject, I have the honor to submit herewith for the information of Government, copy of letter dated the 23rd Decr. 1933 received from the - Superintendent of Sericulture in Mysore, Mysore, together with my remarks in the margin on the several questions referred to therein.

In regard to item VII i.e., Rotational Method of cultivation of Mulberry in Government Farms, I agree with the Superintendent of Sericulture that it is not possible to try the Rotational system in Government Mulberry Gardens as the land at present available in them is limited.

I have the honor to be,
Sir,
Your most obedient servant,

For Director,
Absent from Headquarters on Deputation.

OFFICE OF THE FIRST M... 2 ... 6497

Letter No.3188 dated 23-12-1933 from the Superintendent of Sericulture, Mysore, to the Director of Industries and Commerce in Mysore.

Information regarding action taken as per orders of Government on the Report of Mr. K. Shamsuddin Khan regarding Sericulture in Japan.

Director's Memo No.D4-2131/27-28 dated 11th May 1933 containing the more important points on which action has to be taken.

With reference to your memo forwarding copy of your letter No.D4-2131/27-28 dated 9/10th November 1933 to Government, on the above subject, I have the honour to state as follows:-

Director's remarks.

The question may again be pressed for attention on the Silk Association.

Item No.III. Guilds of Domestic Basin Owners. 0

The Silk Association has not been able to do anything regarding the organisation of the Society for the Joint Sale of High Grade Silk due to severe depression in Silk Industry. All the private Domestic Basin Installations have ceased working as there is no demand for high grade Mysore silk at remunerative rates. In the present depressed state of the Silk trade, the sericulturists; the reelers and the merchants are all severely hit. It is not possible to induce them to either start the Co-operative Society, or Co-operative Filatures. Propaganda work is being done to educate the sericulturists and reelers with a view to taking some action as soon as conditions improve.

I gave them back to the Asst. Supdt., Filature in your presence. Please verify and expedite.

Item No.IV. Cocoon Drying and Conditioning.

The plans etc., for the dryer are with the Superintendent, Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. He may kindly be requested to expedite preparation of estimates.

Item No.V. Seedling Plantation of Mulberry.

Govt. were addressed for sanction to provide ~~for~~ Rs.2000/- in the next year's budget. Govt. have called for further information. The Supdt. of Sericulture has been addressed in the matter.

All the Government Farms have been raising nurseries of seedlings and the advantages of planting seedlings are being studied in all the gardens attached to Government Silk Farms. The bush plantation of the gardens attached to Government Silk Farms are being gradually converted into seedling plantations. Two sericulturists in Mugur area have already planted seedlings on a small scale on the advice of this Department. More people would be induced to try seedling planting in Kunigal, Mugur, Sidlaghatta and Channapatna areas as the Government Farms have made necessary arrangements to supply the required seedlings free of cost.

D.2057 - Linders
Seri 60-33-1

Item No.VI. Manurial Experiments.

Govt. have been addressed for sanction to print

D 2057 (Returned to Govt. for PS, dtd. 27.1.34)

Report so to Government.

The result of the manurial experiments so far conducted are being tabulated with the idea of issuing a bulletin early.-

Item No.VII. Rotational method of cultivation in Mulberry areas.- It is not possible to try rotational system of cultivation in Govt. Farms, as the land available is limited

Two Model Rearing Houses - One near Channapatna and the other near Kunigal.

Sanctioned and Goverment also addressed. -

At least a sum of Rs.1,000/- will be required for two buildings.

Separate proposals will be submitted in a week regarding the Model Rearing Houses to be constructed on the premises of the Channapatna Farm. Due to change of site at Bilidevalaya near Kunigal, there has been some delay regarding the construction of the building for the use of the Adikarnatakas at Bilidevalaya. The undersigned met the Sericulturists and the Amildar of Kunigal Taluk on the 17th instant, inspected the new site and has requested the Amildar to hand over the land to the Sericultural Department very early. The estimates for the building to be constructed are being scrutinised at Kunigal. Proposals will be submitted as soon as the land is available.

The Amildar has been reminded again today regarding the site.

"COPY"

for Director of
Industries & Commerce.

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